

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
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# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



A BERSAGLIERE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

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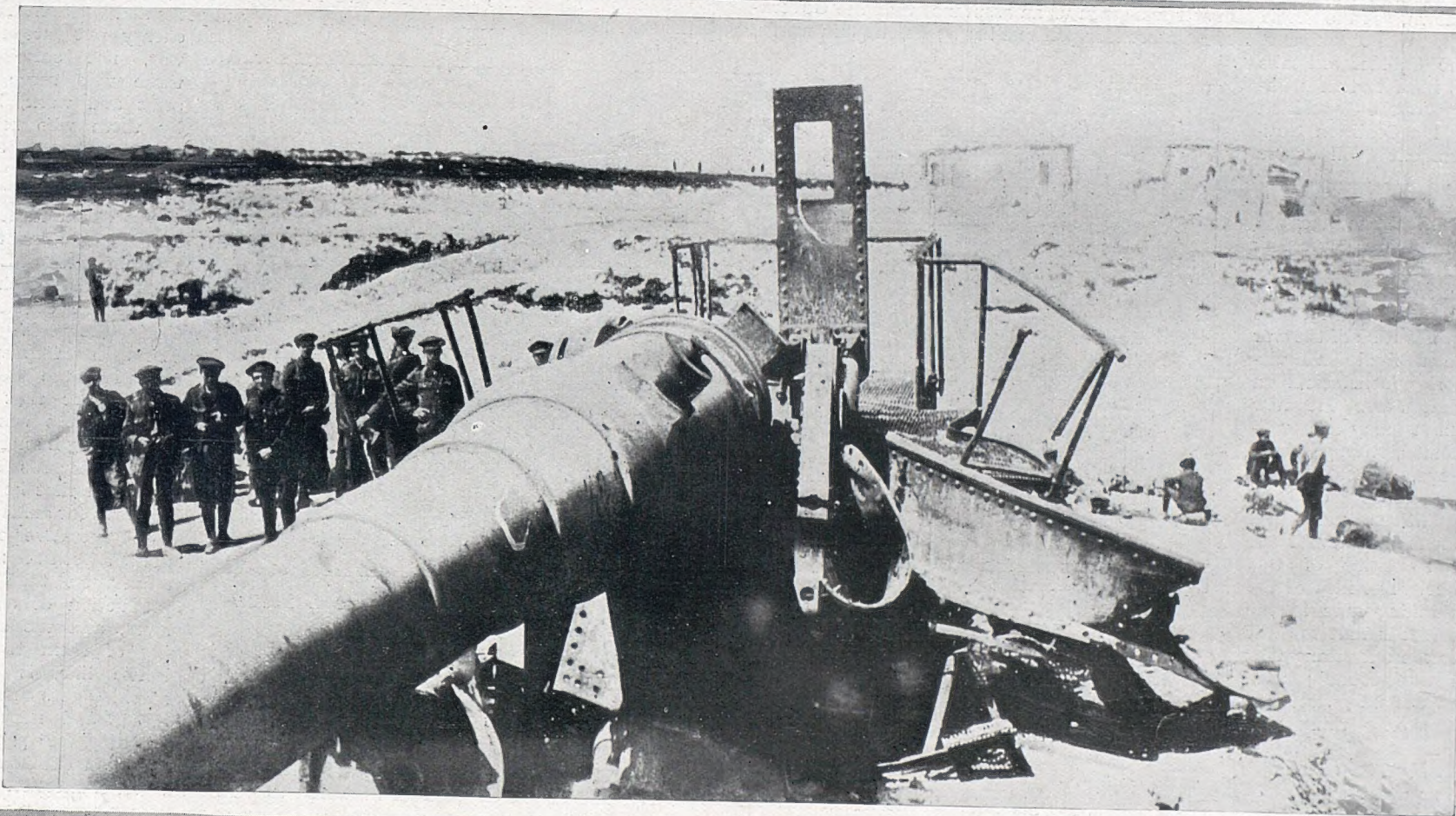
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# The Illustrated War News.



HOW NAVAL GUNNERY HELPED THE GALLIPOLI LANDING: A TURKISH GUN AT CAPE HELLES "KNOCKED OUT, AND ITS EMPLACEMENT SHATTERED."

*Photo. Farrington Photo. Co.*



## THE GREAT WAR.

THIS week has been graced by a political refermentation of so drastic a character that British interest in battlefields has been temporarily blurred. Although at the time of writing nothing definite has been made known, yet the Prime Minister has given us an assurance that the Government will be reconstructed on a broader political basis; or, in plain words, the Cabinet will take to itself certain members of the Opposition and a Coalition Government will come into force. The only object of this new political enactment is to obtain the greatest maximum of energy and efficiency out of the country for the prosecution of the war to a final and victorious conclusion. In that sense the new move may be welcomed, though, perhaps, those with knowledge of past coalitions may feel inclined to doubt the full ability of this one. The idea of the thinking man in the street is that the war is the only thing that really counts; and in the war, victory is the only thing that matters. This is the channel through which our present national life must flow. It appears, then, that the Parliamentary idea has come to coincide with the national idea, and thus for the main structure of the change there can be few critics. What the man in the street finds a little distasteful about the change is that it is giving

off a vapour of definitive rumour suggesting friction in both the Admiralty and War Office. Without going into intricacies of detail, this rumour indicates that certain groups of our responsible leaders have been in more or less active disagreement with certain other groups of our equally responsible leaders on matters of vital policy; and the man in the street, who has lost a little of his interest in party frillings in these times, is inclined to be disgusted. We want an entirely unpetty and whole-hearted

energy put into this war, not only by those who serve in arms and work, but by those who serve in governing and directing.

While dwelling on the political facet of Armageddon, mention must be made of Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords during the week. His Lordship impressed us with the determined fact that he considers the war to be fulfilling its normal course towards success, and that he has no cause for anxieties. Two imperative points of his speech are: his affirmation that the production of explosives, and the sending of them to the battle line, is now reaching its maximum, and next his demand for 300,000

fresh recruits. To obtain the latter the age-limit has been extended to forty, and the height-standard lowered to 5 ft. 2 in. In connection with the recruiting demand, it might be said there is an opinion that one use of the Coalition Cabinet would be to bring into force—without burdening

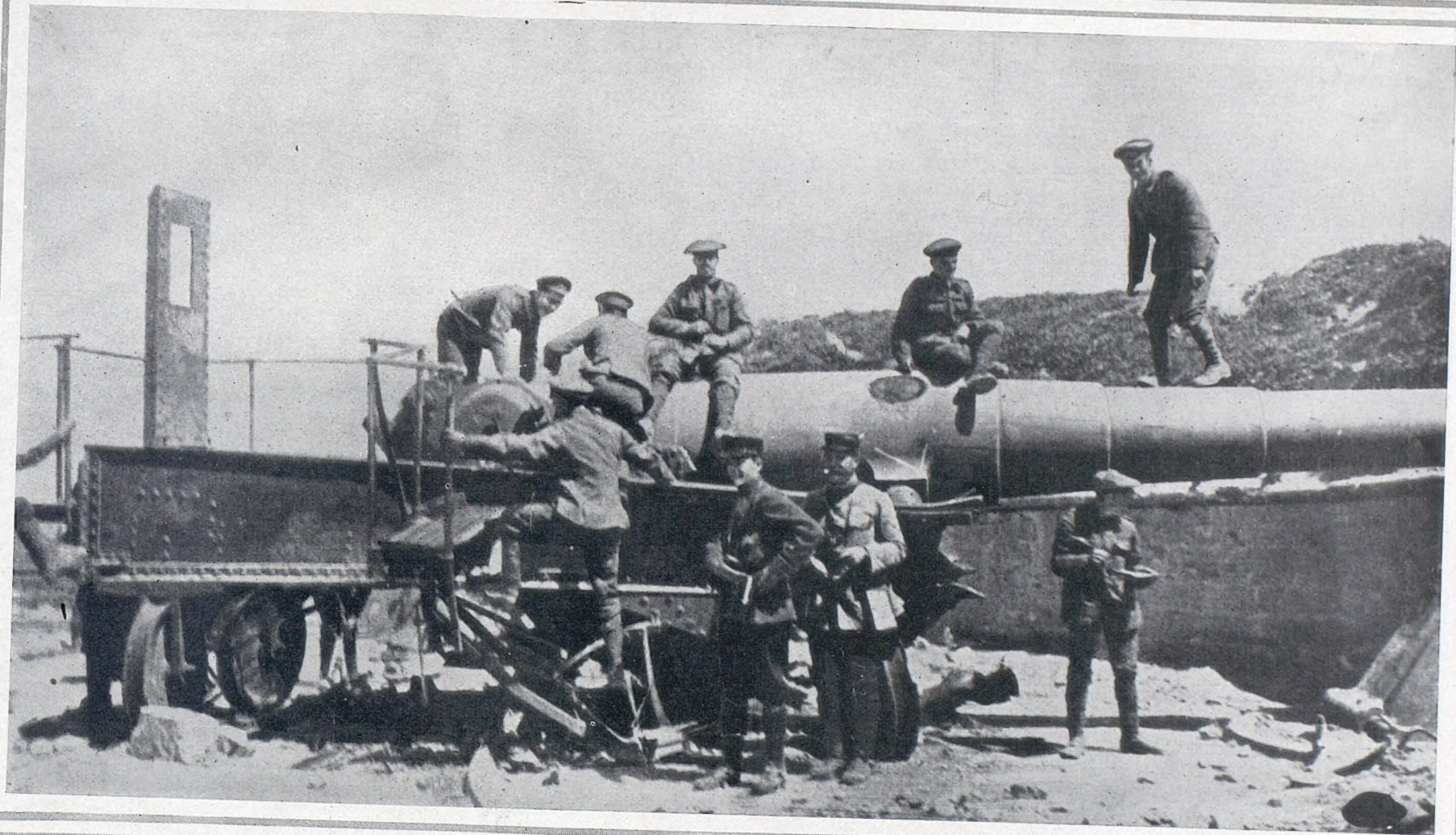
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RECOGNISING GENTLEMEN OF HIS ACQUAINTANCE IN THE RANKS: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT A REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL HOME GUARD.

The Duke of Connaught is here seen reviewing the Montreal Home Guard, and is smiling as he recognises, as privates in that force, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and other gentlemen known to him. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is on the right-hand side of the photograph, next to the officer with his back turned to the camera. He is General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, a name well known in financial circles of London; next to him in the ranks is Mr. A. E. Holt, General Manager of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal; the third figure is that of Mr. A. D. MacTier, General Manager, C.P.R. Eastern Lines, Montreal, whose son is an officer in the Royal Scottish Regiment of Montreal, and has done excellent work at the front.





AFTER "THE MOST TERRIBLE OF ALL THE GALLIPOLI LANDINGS": BRITISH SOLDIERS ON A BIG TURKISH GUN AT CAPE HELLES.

"The most terrible of all the landings," writes an official correspondent, "took place between Cape Helles and Sedd-ul Bahr." On the hills overlooking the beach "are built," he continues, "the Forts of Sedd-ul Bahr, which formerly defended the entrance to the Straits, until they were knocked out by our guns. The work on the left is a solid one, which has stood the bursting of innumerable shells very well. The two great guns mounted there have been knocked out and their emplacements badly shattered, but the bomb-proofs and ammunition-chambers remain intact. Running back from this fort is a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire, which go right round the semi-circular valley, and finally join up with the old Castle of Sedd-ul Bahr on the farther side."—[Photo. Farrington Photo, Co]



any party with the stigma—some form of National Service. The wind of war has caused even pronounced Liberal opinion to veer round to this quarter, and if the next few months should produce some form of conscriptive service, there need be no surprise expressed.

The activity along the border marches of France and Flanders has been maintained into this week, and it has also been maintained to favour the Allies. Its only change is that the fulcrum of aggression has swung from the French line in the Lens-Arras region to the British front above La Bassée, and even on beyond that to the French forces operating on the Yser Canal. That the enormous energies and brilliant successes obtaining in the Notre Dame de Lorette area must run down in time was, perhaps, obvious—mere physical fatigue, the massing of reinforcements, and the attainment of the immediate objective determined that; at the same time, bad weather with rain and mist has checked the French advance somewhat (slight gains have been made at Souchez and Ablain), and the fighting, when it can be done, is mainly artillery work, or the holding and repulsing of counter-attacks.

The fact that the French advance made them masters of all the high ground in this area, and put them in a position to menace the Germans at La Bassée, gives the British forward thrust more point and meaning. The British, after an unsuccessful attack on the Aubers ridge last week, began this week with a successful midnight attack on a two-mile stretch of the German front between Richebourg l'Avoué and Festubert. The attack, carried out by the First Army, was developed with great dash, one thrust south of Richebourg carrying two successive lines of trenches on a



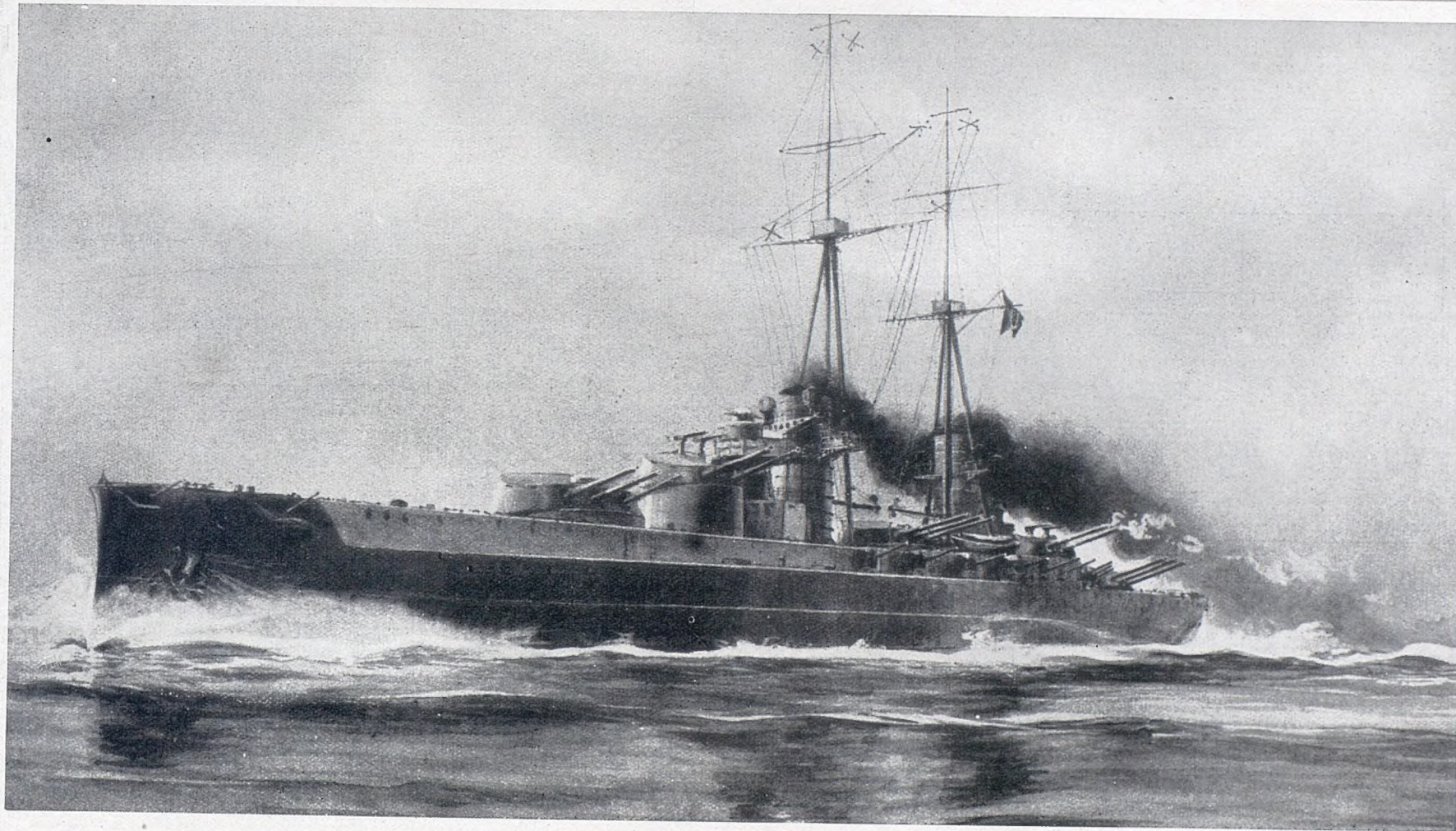
WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE FORCED BACK IN ONE QUARTER, BUT HAVE GAINED GROUND IN ANOTHER: THE BATTLE-FRONT FROM LIBAU TO WESTERN GALICIA AND BUKOVINA.

half-a-mile front; while another thrust, a mile further south, carried with bomb and bayonet a run of trenches 1800 yards in extent to the depth of nearly a mile. The fighting proceeded with complete success until the whole of the two-mile front was in our hands. The assault seems to have been carried out not only with gallantry, but also without any perceptible disappointment or hitch. The losses may prove to be heavy, but the German losses are undoubtedly higher still: not only did numbers surrender, but gun-fire destroyed many lives at one point; for example, a detachment desiring to surrender was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated. The advance, like the French advance towards Lens, does much to enervate German strength along the La Bassée-Lens front, and the two movements combine to carry out a double flanking threat to the enemy troops fighting here—a threat that may lead to a withdrawal to more solid positions in the very near future.

Something of what may happen here may be gauged by what has happened along the Yser Canal. At the end of last week the French drove their way into several trenches in front of Het Sast, and at the same time secured part of Steens-straat to the west of the canal and the bridge over the canal which the Germans have been resolutely clinging to since the poison-gas advance. This threat to envelop the position had the natural result later, for on Monday the enemy evacuated all his posts west of the canal, and was harried across it by the eager French. The French, on the other hand, made good in all the positions they had won for themselves on the eastern bank, and repulsed determined counter-assaults meant to turn

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A FIRST-RATE UNIT OF THE ITALIAN FLEET—REMARKABLE FOR GUN-POWER AND SPEED: THE DREADNOUGHT "CONTE DI CAVOUR."

Italy's six Dreadnoughts were completed for service between 1910 and 1913, and constitute a force remarkable for gun-power and speed. The "Conte di Cavour," shown above, is of 20,010 tons displacement, armed with thirteen 12-inch and eighteen 4.7-inch guns, and has a speed of over 22 knots. A typical feature of the Italian Dreadnought war-ship is the mounting of the guns in threes in the turrets.

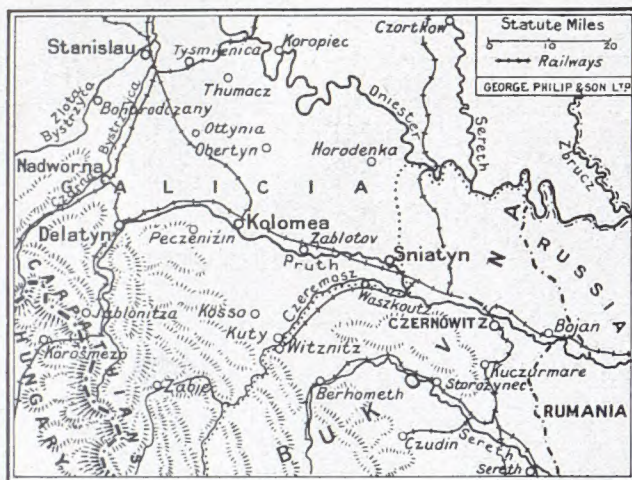
The "Cavour" and four of the six ships of the class have each five turrets, three turrets taking three guns per turret, and two turrets with two guns per turret. The first built of the six, the "Dante Alighieri," carries twelve guns, distributed in four turrets, with three guns in each turret. The "Conte di Cavour" is armoured with a 9½-inch steel belt and carries 999 officers and men on board.



them out. The fighting here has been sanguinary. The Germans left 2000 dead on the lost ground, and there were numerous captures of men, arms, and machine-guns.

The Russian communiqués are quite candid about their retirement from the Carpathians, but they insist that this retirement gives them a

shorter front and a greater ability to meet the attack of the Germans, who must have been weakened and fatigued with the effort of attack and the stubbornness of the rearguard resistance. The Russian line has been flung into a new defensive scheme along the San, and it is said to stretch with great com-



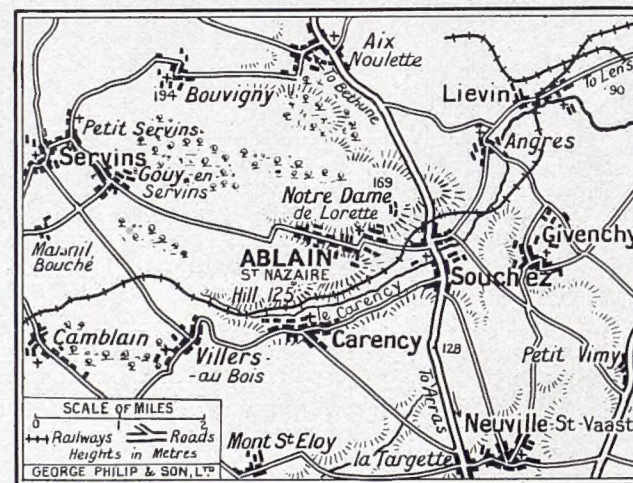
WHERE THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED THE AUSTRIANS AND TOOK 20,000 PRISONERS: THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS ROUND CZERNOWITZ, IN BUKOVINA.

pactness from there to the Bukovina. The retreat to this line was conducted in order, and the strength of the Russians was no way shattered. The Germans insist on a more complete victory, and have already reported their troops forcing the San and coming to within shelling distance of Przemyśl; while they detail a very powerful movement upward on to Russian Poland. On the Russian side we are given news of a most complete victory in Eastern Galicia, the Austrians being flung back from the Dniester along a front of one hundred miles. The Russians seem to have made decisive headway, the Austrians being unable to maintain themselves on the Pruth except at Kolomea, and here only by the employment of every available man from their reserve corps. The fighting is described as savage, and, in addition to great losses, the Austrians have been forced to yield 20,000 prisoners to Russia.

We have received some official news in connection with the fighting

in Gallipoli, and, though it is meagre in detail, it is at least hopeful in spirit. The Anglo-French position is improving daily, and the Turks are reported to be losing heavily, mainly from our very efficient artillery fire. Advances have been made by the Gurkhas and the Lancashire Territorial Division. The good work of these troops, following the splendid work of the Australian forces, has been well backed by accurate and deadly howitzer fire, which has not only broken up Turkish positions, but played havoc with ammunition and supply trains. Most of the fighting is apparently taking place on the Krithia hills, where the Allies are endeavouring to gain the heights dominating Kilid-Bahr and the Narrows entrance. Again it must be emphasised that the country is extraordinarily difficult, and that each spur of hills and each valley will have to be carried by the slow process of a separate attack on the tenacious enemy holding their lines with their usual and historic obstinacy of courage. The Naval arm continues an active bombardment, and unofficial reports speak of the

damaging effect of the shelling on the forts of the Narrows. The Allied Fleet has, however, sustained a further loss, that of submarine A E 2 of the Australian Navy, which was sunk—how is not stated—in the Sea of Marmora, and some or all of her crew taken prisoners. On the whole, the operations here give occasion for unexcited optimism: the enemy, fighting under ideal conditions for defensive work, is slowly being borne backward, and the advance, though not as furiously rapid as imagination divorced from practical knowledge anticipated, is yet assured, and, under the conditions, really excellent.



WHERE THE FRENCH HAVE MADE A MARKED ADVANCE AND GAINED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS: CARENCOY, NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, AND THE DISTRICT NORTH OF ARRAS.

(Continued overleaf.)





THE ITALIAN NAVY: SUBMARINE; PRE-DREADNOUGHT BATTLE-SHIP; ARMOURD CRUISER; AND TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

Here we see typical Italian war-ships of four classes. Photograph No. 1 shows an Italian submarine, of which vessels Italy has ready nineteen, ranging between 150 and 394 tons, the last having 18 knots surface speed. No. 2 shows Italy's best pre-Dreadnought battle-ship, the "Roma," built in 1907, of 12,425 tons displacement, and armed with 12-inch and 18-inch guns. No. 3 shows the "San Marco,"

a 22½-knot armoured cruiser built in 1908, of 9680 tons, armed with 10-inch and 7½-inch guns. No. 4 shows an Italian destroyer, of which craft the Navy possesses thirty-three, all launched within the last fifteen years, of from 300 to 689 tons. The latest are 35½-knot boats, each carrying a 4.7-inch gun and four 14-pounders.—[Photos. by Record Press and C.N.]



It seems possible that at last one may say something decisive about Italy and intervention. If Italy is not fighting by the time these notes appear, then her participation can only be a matter of days and hours. The interposition of Signor Giolitti—an interposition of rather less political importance than the stir it caused warranted—and the consolidation of Signor Salandra's position, merely brought an acknowledged tendency to a popular head. There have been a number of factors necessitating Italy's reticence in a military sense, and some of them have not been entirely unconnected with arms and munitions. Most of these factors, including those of arms and munitions, have been met and smoothed down, and Italy is ready to act with all her weight. The participation of Italy will do much. The least to be expected is the chaining of a million or so Austrians and Germans along the frontier line; and the most is an active invasion of Austria, the further distraction of that harassed Empire, and, perhaps, a more or less rapid relief caused to the Russian line in Galicia. Italy's task will be neither simple nor easy. The Austrian frontier marches form a most difficult battle-country, and the defensive scheme is extremely powerful; it is to Italy's honour that, knowing what is before her, she yet accepts her task, and it should bolster our sense of optimism to consider that she accepts it with composure. Her intervention will be a great gain to the Allies; and it may be an even greater gain, since her movement may incline the erratic pendulum of Balkan opinion, and possible activity,

more certainly to our side. Roumania, Bulgaria, and even Greece will be interesting nations to watch during the next few weeks.

The raid upon Ramsgate by a Zeppelin is interesting because it has enabled us to learn that the Zeppelin can be successfully attacked by aeroplanes, and that such attacks might easily destroy it. The Zeppelin passed over Ramsgate at 1.30 on Monday morning, and, after dropping half-a-dozen incendiary bombs—some of which produced fatal results upon an unmilitary man and woman—it was scared by the approach of the

Eastchurch and Westgate patrol aeroplanes, and made off towards the Belgian coast. Off Nieuport the vessel was attacked by eight naval machines coming from Dunkirk; and one—that piloted by Flight-Commander Bigsworth—got above her and hit her with four bombs when only 200 feet over the dirigible. Dense smoke was seen coming from some of her compartments, and, though she got out of danger by rising to 11,000 feet, she made off with her tail down, and there is every likelihood of her being gravely damaged. The fact is interesting, because some of the experts have denied the possibility of winging a Zeppelin with bombs flung from an aeroplane. This not only proves otherwise, but opens out

a big field of possibility, and at the same time suggests that if a great raid aimed at London ever comes off it will not be the citizens of London alone who will be in danger from the air.

LONDON: MAY 21, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND HELPING THE "MISSING" IN THE BERNE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE HANDLING OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Since the beginning of the Great War, there has been a special department at the General Post-Office, Berne, whose business it is to handle letters, post-cards, postal-orders, and small parcels for German, French, and British prisoners who are in captivity in the neighbourhood of the Swiss frontier. Over 130,000 letters and cards and some 10,000 small parcels pass through the office daily. Switzerland, as a neutral State, undertakes this heavy work without monetary reward, and it is carried out in a way which is a great credit to the officers concerned.





KILLED BY A GERMAN BULLET—A PARTRIDGE.

Every bullet has its billet, and in war-time it sometimes happens that the bullet by chance finds its billet elsewhere than in the body of an enemy. Witness the fate of this poor bird struck down by a stray German bullet in a wood on the outskirts of a battlefield in Flanders. The rifle of war has, by accident, assumed the part of the gun of the peace-time sportsman.



KILLED BY A GERMAN BULLET—A FRENCH SOLDIER.

A German rifle-bullet here has found its intended mark; a weapon of war has fulfilled its appointed purpose and achieved the object for which it was made—the laying low of an armed antagonist in open fight. In the companion picture, we see the rifle of war accidentally performing the rôle of the shot-gun of peace and sport. They form a strange contrast—the two deaths by almost identical means.



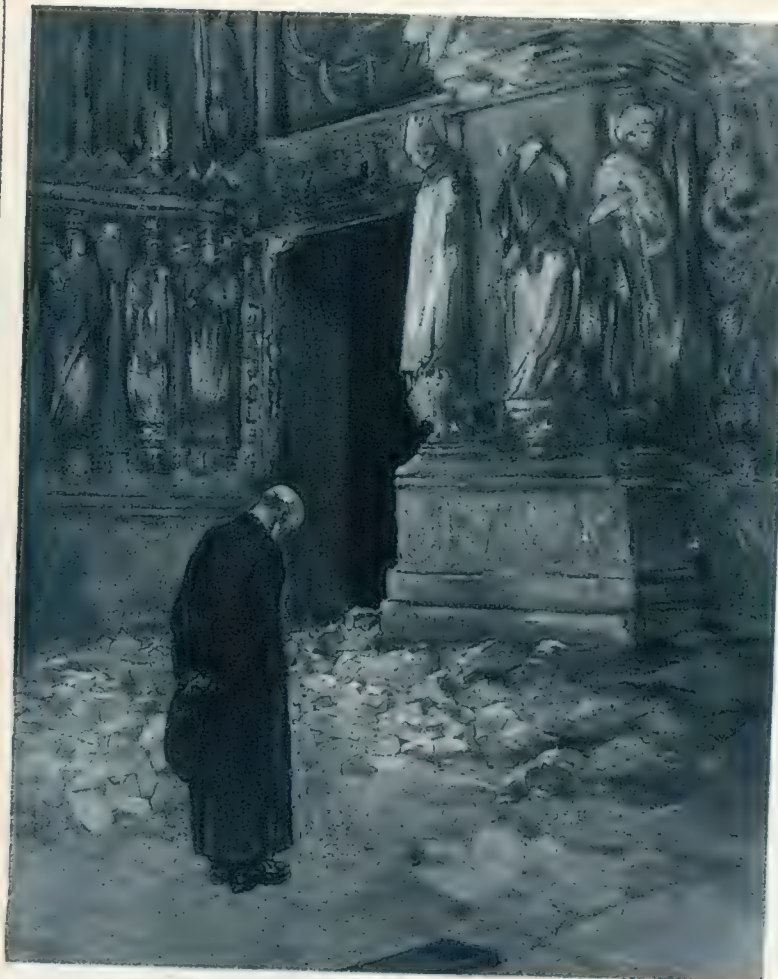


**"THE HARVEST OF THE SEA"—AN ENEMY MINE IN THE NET: A GRIM WAR-PICTURE BY DUDLEY HARDY.**

The grim contrasts of war and peace are suggested in many of the pictures by Mr. Dudley Hardy which are being exhibited in the Grafton Galleries under the title of War Pictures. In "The Harvest of the Sea"—a title which calls up a vision of glittering fish and cheery, sun-tanned fishermen rejoicing over a good haul—we have something very different. It is war-time, and the most noticeable feature of the

catch is an enemy mine, grim and full of a suggested ghastly peril; while instead of the ruddy fishermen we are shown sad, bent figures of men and women alike, looking with a dull apprehension of lurking danger at the unsightly, threatening spoil of the sea. The spirit of the incident is conveyed with admirable lucidity, and the grouping is characteristically striking.





"BELGIUM": A DUDLEY HARDY WAR-PICTURE AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

The pity and terror which make the tragedy of war find vivid manifestation in the exhibition of "War Pictures" by Mr. Dudley Hardy now being held in the Grafton Galleries. By a master of colour and of the art of painting things as they are, the realism of the pictures is obvious. They are terribly convincing as a chronicle of the misery, devastation, and mad wastage of beautiful things in the ruth-

"THE SACRISTAN (RHEIMS)": A DUDLEY HARDY WAR-PICTURE AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

lessness of war. In our first illustration, "Belgium," there is a dumb misery in the forlorn figures of the women beneath the Calvary which tells the story of the ravages of the German invasion. In the second, "The Sacristan, Rheims," the shattered stones, the broken images, the bowed head of the devoted servant of the beautiful Cathedral, are eloquent of the methods of the enemy.



## HOW IT WORKS: XIX.—THE Q.F. FIELD-GUN.

THE modern Q.F., or quick-firing gun, has been designed, as its name implies, with a view to extreme rapidity of action. As a consequence, particular attention has been given to securing the best methods of absorbing the recoil without disturbing the position of the gun-carriage, so that no time be lost in re-laying the gun after each shot. The devices adopted for this purpose are particularly interesting, as they represent the only point at which the Q.F. gun radically departs from the older types.

The British 18-pounder Q.F. gun is built up from three main components (Fig. 5; limber not shown): (1) The barrel, with the loading and firing devices; (2) The carriage, with sighting, laying, and recoil fittings; (3) The limber, with the magazine for carrying ammunition. The barrel consists of a central nickel-steel tube, known as the *A* tube (Fig. 1), having its breech end strengthened by layers of steel wire closely coiled round it at the position where it has to resist the maximum force of the explosion (see Fig. 1). The *A* tube is pressed into an outer tube, also of nickel steel, called the jacket.

When the barrel becomes worn, and the accuracy of the gun is adversely affected thereby, it may be restored by taking out the *A* tube and fitting a new one. The outside of the jacket is fitted with flat strips of metal, *P* (Fig. 4), on which, during recoil, the barrel slides in a suitable cradle. This is fixed to the carriage in such a manner that the muzzle of the gun can be elevated, lowered, or traversed from side to side through a considerable angle without moving the carriage.

The block to carry the loading and firing mechanism is screwed on to the breech end of the jacket. To this block is hinged a swinging door, or plug, known as the breech-block, which serves to close the opening through which the charge is inserted, and which also contains the firing mechanism, consisting of a spring-operated firing-pin, and the trigger controlling the latter.

The carriage consists of a steel axle, supported by two large wheels, carrying a steel frame extending backwards, in the shape of a tube, called the "trail." The "spade" at the end of the trail is fixed, and buried in the ground when the gun is in action, so as to steady the carriage. When travelling, the trail is linked up to the limber and forms the draw-bar by

which the gun is towed. The "cradle" on which the barrel slides during recoil is carried upon the upper part of the frame between the wheels, and is fitted with the telescopic sights, and with screws for the elevating, lowering, and traversing necessary when "laying," or aiming the gun.

The most interesting feature of the weapon—the device for absorbing the recoil on firing, and returning the barrel to its normal position ready for the next shot—is constructed as follows: Three tubes, *B*, *C*, and *D*, are placed concentrically, the inner tube *D* being fitted with a piston *E*, carried by a hollow piston-rod *F* which is firmly attached by way of the end cap to the outer tube *B*, the tube *B* in its turn being securely fixed to the cradle on the carriage.

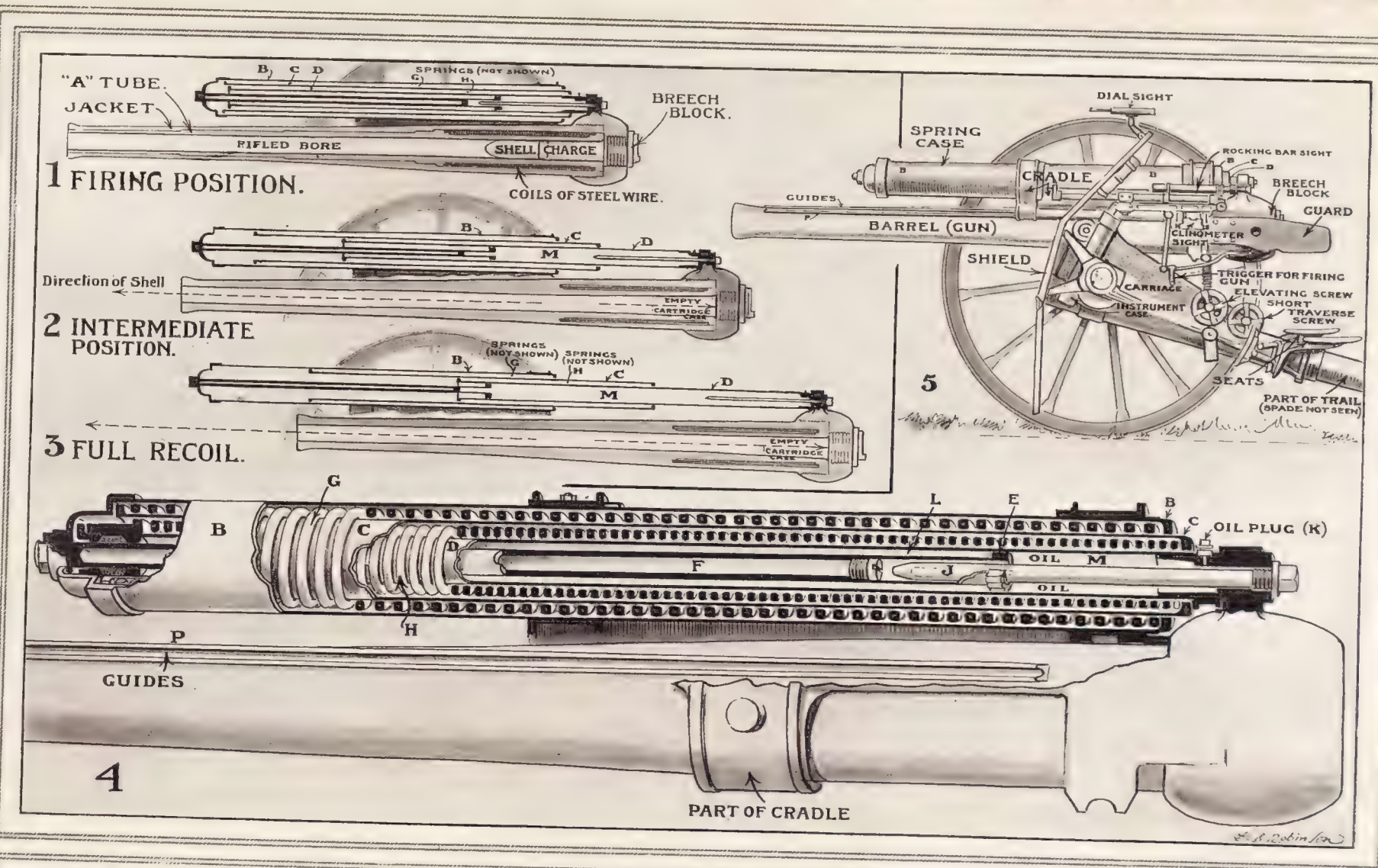
The inner tube *D* is fixed to the barrel at the breech end, and moves with it during recoil, the intermediate tube *C* "floating" freely between the two. Coiled springs, *G* and *H*, are placed between the tubes *B*, *C*, and *D*, and a central rod *J* is attached to the barrel at its breech end. The inner tube *D* is filled with oil through the plug *K*.

Its action is as follows: When the barrel recoils, it carries with it the inner tube *D* (Fig. 2), and, as the piston *E* is fixed to the carriage by way of the tube *B*, these two parts cannot move with the barrel. The oil in the space *L* is therefore forced through small grooves in the piston into the space *M*, the speed of movement of the piston inside the tube, and consequently the speed of the barrel's recoil, being regulated by the size of these grooves.

When the barrel has recoiled to its full extent (Fig. 3), the compression of the spring *H* has forced the "floating" tube *C* to move until the spring *G* is sufficiently compressed to balance the pressure. When the force of the recoil is expended, the springs *G* and *H* come into action and return the barrel to its firing position, the moving parts being brought gently to rest by the action of a central plunger *J*, which, being fixed to the barrel, enters the hollow piston-rod and gradually displaces the oil therein, the passage of this oil through the small space between the rod and the tube setting up the necessary resistance.

The limber is a steel ammunition-box carried on two wheels similar to those carrying the gun-carriage. It is fitted forward with a pole to which the draught horses are attached, and, aft, with a link to couple it with the trail of the gun.





#### HOW IT WORKS: THE RECOIL-MECHANISM WHICH MAKES THE BRITISH FIELD-GUN A QUICK-FIRER AND OBVIATES RELAYING.

In Diagram No. 1, the gun has just fired, and the absorption of the energy of its backward "kick" is taking place, being gradually checked by the recoil-springs. In No. 2 the recoil has progressed further. In No. 3 the springs (which are shown in detail as built into the recoil-cylinder) have been compressed by the firing of the gun to nearly full extent. A recoil of 3 ft. 5 in. is shown—not the maximum

recoil, which is 4 ft. 1 in. In Diagram No. 4 the complete cradle is not shown; it is broken away to make the diagram clear. The portion seen is attached to the recoil-spring case, and to the gun-carriage; not to the barrel of the gun itself. In No. 5 the "guard" is intended to prevent accidental harm happening to the gunner firing the piece, from the recoil, which, of course, is instantaneous and swift in its action.



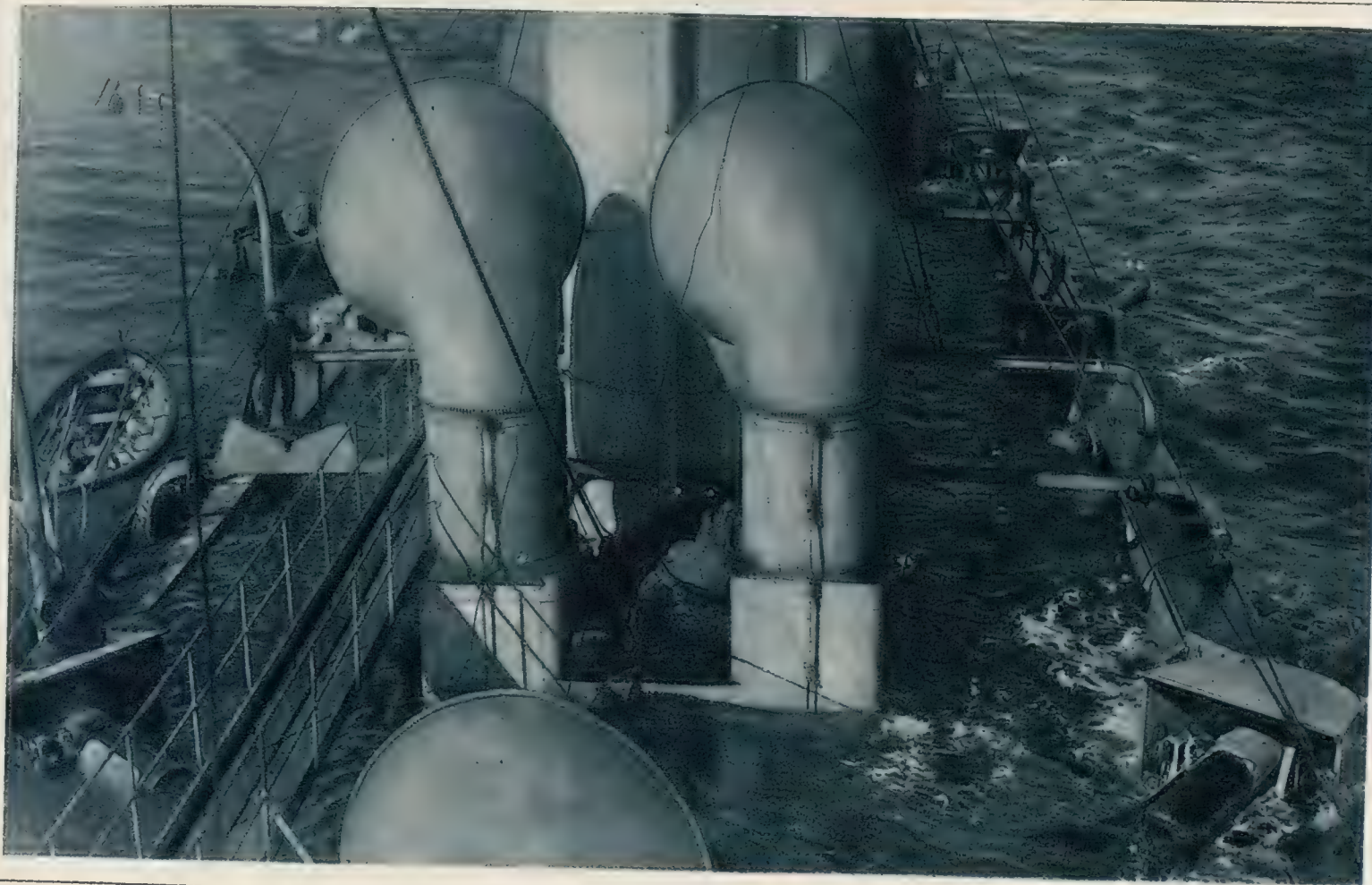


**AFTER SHELLING BY BRITISH AND FRENCH: THE BATTERED RAMPARTS OF FORT SEDD-EL BAHR, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.**

Sedd-el Bahr is one of the two large forts at the extreme western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the European side of the Dardanelles. Close by, on Cape Helles, is the companion-fort of Shabim Kalessi. The two, together with the fort of Kum Kaleh, two miles distant across the Straits on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, formed the Turkish outer-guard positions to bar approach to the water-way. They

were heavily armed, but successive bombardments during February, March, and April disabled them before the present land-and-sea attack opened. Sedd-el Bahr, the principal work of the three, was silenced during the first bombardment, but at the end of March fresh guns were mounted, to be finally overpowered in the coast operations of April. We see it here as it now appears, completely put out of action.





**SUNK BY A MINE AND TO BE ADDED TO THE RUSSIAN NAVY: THE TURKISH CRUISER "MEDJIDIEH" WELL UNDER WATER.**

The "Medjidieh" was sunk by collision with a Russian mine off Odessa on April 3. With the "Goeben" and "Breslau" and four Turkish destroyers, she had been sent to bombard Odessa, and was leading the line when she was mined. Immediately afterwards the Russian Black Sea Fleet came in sight, and the "Goeben" and "Breslau" and the destroyers fled. The "Medjidieh's" Captain foolishly

headed inshore, with the result that the ship sank in shallow water, thus presenting the Russians with a useful war-ship, which they have every prospect of floating and recovering practically intact shortly. The "Medjidieh" is a 22½-knot, deck-protected cruiser, of 3432 tons displacement, and 12,000 horse-power, built in the United States ten years ago, and mounting 6-inch and 47-inch guns.



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XIX.—MAJOR-GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

THE Commander of the Australians and the New Zealanders, Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, was until recently Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and has had a most distinguished career. His rise has been rapid, for he is not yet fifty. General Birdwood was born on Sept. 13, 1865, and is the eldest surviving son of the late H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL.D. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and in 1883 entered the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a Lieutenant. Two years later he exchanged into the 12th Lancers, and in 1886 he was appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers. He obtained his Captaincy in 1896, and four years later he was promoted to the rank of Major. Another two years saw him Lieutenant-Colonel, and his full rank of Colonel followed in 1905. In four years more Colonel Birdwood rose to be Brigadier-General, and another two years saw him Major-General at the early age of forty-six. In the South African War he played a very distinguished part, and held various offices of importance. At the beginning of the campaign he acted as Brigade-Major, and in the following year he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. In that capacity he served Lord Kitchener to the end of the war, and proved his value in a way that was to bring him a further appointment on the personal staff of the present Secretary of State for War. Returning to India after the peace, General Birdwood held further high offices. In 1902 he was Acting Military Secretary



THE COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS:  
MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. BIRDWOOD, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Photo. by Elliott and Fry.

and Interpreter to the then Commander-in-Chief in India, and served also in 1904 as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Headquarters, India. When Lord Kitchener took up the duties of Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Forces in India, he again sought the services of the officer who had been his right-hand man during the later stages of the South African War, and Major-General Birdwood became his Military Secretary once more. Four years later, in 1909, he became Brigade Commander, which office he held until 1912, in which year he was appointed Quartermaster-General in India. The same year saw his appointment to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. General Birdwood is a man of many decorations and distinctions. In the Hazara Campaign he won the medal with clasp; in the Isazai Expedition the medal with two clasps; in the memorable Tirah Campaign he was mentioned in despatches and added two clasps to his former decorations. In South Africa he was severely wounded, was mentioned five times in despatches, won the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. The Mohmand Expedition of 1908, in which he served as Chief Staff Officer, brought the medal and clasp and the D.S.O. In 1906 he was appointed A.D.C. to King Edward VII. He holds the same position to the present King, is a Companion of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire. In 1894 General Birdwood married the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, C.B., fourth Baronet, of Thurlby Hall, Lincoln.





**WHERE FATEFUL QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY HAVE RECENTLY BEEN DEBATED: THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—A TYPICAL SITTING.**

The Italian Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Camera de' Deputati. "The number of deputies," says the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1914, "is 508, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (Census, 1911). . . . Deputies are to receive £240 annually, of which £160 will be direct payment, and the remainder will be represented by a current account with the railways and post office,

defraying travelling and postal expenses. The Lower House, elected in 1913 (consisted of): Constitutionalists, 318; Radicals, 70; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 77; Syndicalists, 3; and Catholics, 24." The Salandra Ministry was constituted on March 24, 1914, Signor Salandra taking the position of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.—[Photo. by Record Press.]





**CLAIMED TO BE BRITISH: AIR-CRAFT BOMBS AS GERMAN TROPHIES.**

Our airmen have been actively busy in the neighbourhood of Ypres during the recent fighting round Hill 60 and to the north. This illustration, which is reproduced from a German newspaper, purports to represent bombs which formed part of the equipment of a British aeroplane which had the misfortune to be brought down within the enemy's lines. The German soldiers are holding them up as trophies.



**ALMOST THE HEIGHT OF A MAN: A GIANT FRENCH AIR-CRAFT BOMB.**

The bomb shown here is stated in the German newspaper from which the above illustration is reproduced to be a French bomb which had been dropped by an airman over a German position, but, on coming to ground, failed to explode. The length of the projectile is given as 165 centimetres, and its weight as 40 kilogrammes. It appears in the photograph as being nearly as high as the German soldier himself.





THE FIRST GERMAN PICTURE OF THE ENEMY POISON-GAS IN USE : GERMANS ADVANCING WITH GAS-BOMBS AT STEENSTRAATE.

This drawing, from a German paper, is of interest as the first (or one of the first) "enemy" illustrations of their poison-gas in action. Lord Kitchener, it will be recalled, said recently on the subject in the House of Lords : " In order to succeed in this attack the enemy employed vast quantities of poisonous gases in defiance of the recognised rules of war and of their pledged word. Our soldiers and our French

allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which had undoubtedly been long and carefully prepared by the enemy. Full accounts have been published in the papers of the effect of the gas and of the agonising death which it produces. The Germans have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever the wind favoured or other opportunity occurred."





TAKEN JUST BEFORE THE BOATS CAME UNDER FIRE: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LANDING ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

The landing of troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula was effected for the most part by means of strings of boats towed by steam-pinnaces; and the men, thus crowded together as they were, came under fire before they even reached the shore. Describing the landing on one of the five beaches at the southern end of the peninsula, an official correspondent writes: "Just at daylight the troops were taken inshore

from the cruiser 'Euryalus' in eight tows. . . . All were exposed to a heavy fire as they approached the shore." Of another landing, he says: "The 'River Clyde' . . . was preceded by the usual eight tows of steam-pinnaces and boats. . . . Those in the boats suffered terribly from a tempest of fire . . . which swept the fore-shore."—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]





**A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF OUR CRUISERS GETTING UNDER WAY: OFF TO THE AID OF A BRITISH TRANSPORT, IN THE DARDANELLES**

Our illustration shows one of the fast-steaming, lighter British cruisers now doing invaluable service at and near the Dardanelles, starting off at short notice to hasten to the rescue of one of our transports, which, it had been reported, was being attacked by certain Turkish destroyers. The enemy vessels on the occasion in question were eventually overtaken and settled with satisfactorily. The bold attempt on

the part of the Turks when the transport "Manitou" was attacked was conducted, it will be remembered, by German officers and men from the "Goeben," who had for the adventure taken over a destroyer of the Turkish fleet. In that case the attacking vessel was chased off and forced ashore on the Greek island of Chios, where the Germans were interned.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]





**WEARING HIS RAINPROOF HAT: A BLACK WATCH SENTRY.**

By degrees our men at the front are being completely fitted out against practically every kind of weather that they are likely to experience. One form of head-cover for wear against rain is shown in the above photograph of a Highlander on sentry-go in campaigning kit, khaki apron, and short ankle-puttees in place of the regulation spats.—[Photo. by C.N.]



**LEADING FROM A CELLAR-HOME: A "WATER-PIPE" CHIMNEY IN BELGIUM.**

We see here something of the conditions of existence in a Belgian town within range of the enemy. The townsfolk have to live in the cellars, and their only way of getting rid of the smoke from the fires for cooking and warmth is by means of pipes, like rain-water pipes, led up through the street pavement close to the house wall. Our photograph shows a pipe-chimney.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]





LIKE A GIGANTIC LIFE-BELT WITH A RAFT INSIDE IT: A LIFE-BUOY FOR FORTY-FIVE, ADOPTED BY THE NAVY.

The war has brought home many stern facts to the "gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," not the least of them being those "dangers of the seas" of the old Martyn Parker ballad. At first the danger of drowning was met, chiefly, by the conventional life-belt—often efficacious, but available for one person only; and later, by the inflated collar. Our illustration shows a valuable life-saving

device in the form of the Calley Life-Buoys, which are being supplied to the ships of the Royal Navy. The photograph was taken on a light cruiser and shows a large-sized Calley Life-Buoy, which will sustain forty-five persons. The space within the buoy is filled with wood-grating; and the buoy is supplied with paddles: its ingenuity and its practical value are obvious.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]





**"LIZZIE," THE CHAPERON: THE SUPER DREADNOUGHT "QUEEN ELIZABETH"**

The "Queen Elizabeth," or "Big Lizzie," as the sailors have already dubbed her, made her first public appearance at sea at the end of February in dramatic fashion—before the world was aware that she had left her builders. That was on the occasion of the first bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles, where she silenced the Cape Helles battery. In the second Dardanelles action she fired twenty-nine rounds from her 15-inch guns and blew up a Turkish fort. On different occasions she has shelled the Narrows forts across the Gallipoli Peninsula

and from inside them. On another sea battle in





**"QUEEN ELIZABETH," BOMBARDER AT THE DARDANELLES.**

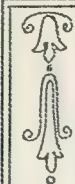
and from inside the Straits, acting as chaperon to a squadron of other battle-ships. Once part of the Turkish fleet showed below the Narrows, but fled as "Big Lizzie" steamed towards them. On another day she hit a Turkish transport off Maidos with her third shot, sending it to the bottom. More recently the "Queen Elizabeth" has been taking part in the land-and-sea battle in Gallipoli Peninsula by firing on the Turkish troops in their positions. She has been hit three times, but the damage done was of little account.





**BRITISH AND OTHER HONOURS TO JOAN OF ARC: THE PARIS STATUE.**

On the festival of Joan of Arc, on Sunday, May 16, a deputation from the British Colony in Paris laid a wreath on the pedestal of the statue of the Maid of Orleans in the Rue des Pyramides. The wreath took the form of the Lorraine Cross. There were many other floral offerings, including one from the Social and Political Union of Women of Great Britain.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



**"THE MURDEROUS TRIPLE ALLIANCE!" AN ITALIAN INTERVENTION DEMONSTRATION.**

Many demonstrations have taken place in Italy in favour of intervention in the War, on the side of the Allies. Our photograph was taken in Milan where, on one occasion, there were some 200,000 demonstrators in the streets. A leading agitator is seen calling upon the people to avenge Belgium's wrongs. The effigies are those of a Turk, a Prussian, and an Austrian.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]





**A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE RECOIL OF A 12-INCH GUN: THE WEAPON "SNAPPED" ON THE PROOF-GROUND.**

This remarkable and exceptionally interesting photograph, which we reproduce by the courtesy of the great Elswick armaments firm, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., shows a 12-inch gun, which, in all navies, the majority of pre-Dreadnought battle-ships and the earlier Dreadnought-type battle-ships and battle-cruisers carry as their principal weapon, in the act of being fired on the proof-

ground. The movement of the recoiling gun was too quick for the shutter of the camera, with the result that the photograph shows the gun recoiling. The projectile has not yet reached the butt; otherwise a jet of sand would appear on the right of the photograph, thrown up where the projectile struck. The calculated muzzle velocity of a 12-inch gun projectile is at the rate of 2900 feet (967 yards) per second.





# FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: VIII.—THE 17TH "EMPIRE" BATTALION OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The 17th (Service) Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, also officially styled the "Empire" Battalion, have been undergoing their training for active service at Upper Warlingham, in Surrey. Photograph No. 1 shows members of the battalion during one of the competitions at an athletic-sports display held during their stay in camp. It affords, incidentally, an illustration of the sturdy type of recruit that has been

enrolled. No. 2 shows part of the battalion paraded in column formation on the occasion of an inspection by the Brigadier under whose command the corps has been while in training. No. 3 shows the Brigade Adjutant going round the companies and inspecting the men's rifles at a muster. No. 4 shows a marching squad of the battalion which has made its name for smartness and efficiency.—[Photo. by Nicholson.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: VIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 17TH (SERVICE) BATTALION, ROYAL FUSILIERS (EMPIRE BATTALION).

In the group, from left to right, are: (Top Row) Lieut. F. Wessel, Lieut. R. C. L. Cronbach (Asst. Adjt.), 2nd Lieut. W. A. Garrett, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Somerset, 2nd Lieut. P. W. Flint, Lieut. B. Clough Williams-Ellis, Lieut. F. S. Beauford, Lieut. R. G. Attwood, 2nd Lieut. E. Roper, 2nd Lieut. R. J. Ricketts, 2nd Lieut. O. D. Pollak, Quartermaster G. F. Blakesley; (Middle Row) Lieut. S. J. M. Hole, Capt. W. D. Dudley, Capt. P. Beaumont, Capt. H. C. B. Osborne, Capt. A. E. Winnington-Barnes, Capt. E. G. Mackenzie (Adjutant), Major C. A. Walker-Leigh (Second in Command), Major W. G. Grant. Major

H. Turner, D.S.O., Capt. C. Le D. Leslie Melville, Capt. D. Farquharson, Capt. C. B. Skinner; (Front Row) 2nd Lieut. E. Richmond, Lieut. L. E. Parsons, 2nd Lieut. S. Wootton, 2nd Lieut. H. S. Smiley, Lieut. J. A. Bott. It will be recalled that Major Walker-Leigh recently married Miss Miriam Clements, the well-known actress. 2nd Lieut. S. Wootton is the well-known jockey. The Royal Fusiliers are a historic and famous corps, "the City of London Regiment," and comprise 25 battalions, 4 of Regulars, 3 Special Reserve (Militia), and 18 Service battalions.—[Photo. by Nicholson.]





BERLIN VOLUNTEERS AT THE CAPTURE OF DIXMUDE: A GERMAN DRAWING.

This drawing, from a German paper, shows some of the *Freiwilligen*, or Volunteers, who took part in the first German offensive movement in Flanders, making a bayonet-charge at the capture of Dixmude. This little Belgian town on the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Ypres, it will be remembered, has been the centre of much fighting, and its houses and buildings have suffered greatly from bombardment.



THE RECENT SUBMARINE VERSUS ZEPPELIN ENCOUNTER: A GERMAN VERSION.

Elsewhere in this number we illustrate four stages of the recent encounter between a British submarine and a Zeppelin which, as the Admiralty stated, denying the German accounts of the incident, ended in the submarine damaging and driving off the air ship without being herself injured. The German artist, it will be seen, has multiplied the submarine by four, and made the Zeppelin sink one by a bomb!





**"ALONG WITH A CAT, THE ONLY LIVING CREATURE LEFT IN LA BASSÉE BY THE GERMANS": A SURVIVOR-DOG.**

The correspondent who sends us this photograph writes that this little dog, "along with a cat, was the only living creature left in La Bassée by the Germans. It has just been brought from France by Colonel Tilney, of Scarborough." It will be remembered that the neighbourhood of La Bassée has been the scene of heavy fighting for many months past. The place is an important railway centre, and has

been stubbornly held by the Germans. The struggle in this district still continues, for a recent *Paris communiqué* stated: "To the north of La Bassée, the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday (May 16 and 17), continued the battle victoriously in the day-time on Monday. They carried several trenches and inflicted very heavy losses."—[Photo. by Parkinson.]





**CIVIL HEAD OF THE ADMIRALTY: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AS FIRST LORD.**  
This photograph was taken during the political crisis. Mr. Winston Churchill became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911, and in that capacity, at the outbreak of the war, he earned great credit for his promptitude in mobilising the Fleet. He has also been Home Secretary, President of the Board of Trade, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



**NAVAL HEAD OF THE ADMIRALTY: LORD FISHER AS FIRST SEA LORD.**  
This photograph was taken during the political crisis. Admiral-of-the-Fleet Lord Fisher, here seen (nearer the camera) walking with Mr. George Lambert, M.P., became First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, for the second time, shortly after the outbreak of the war. His first tenure of the office was from 1904 to 1910, and he did much to make the Navy what it is. He is seventy-four.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]





**BILETED—AND MADE VERY COMFORTABLE: MEN OF THE H.A.C. PLAYING CARDS.**

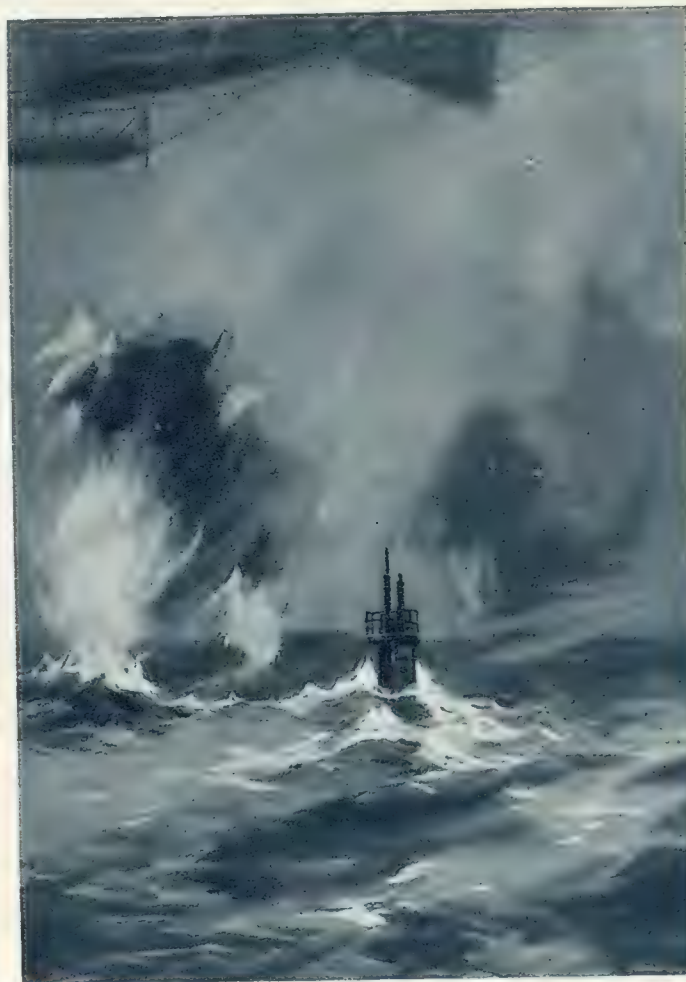
In spite of the ingenuity with which "dug-outs" and other shelters are constructed, trenches remain open to the weather, and more or less discomfort is inevitable. The men are certainly better off in billets, especially in view of the care and kindness which, as "Eye-Witness" has mentioned, is everywhere shown to them by the people of the country, French or Belgian. "In all the towns, large or



**IN TRENCHES—AND MAKING THE BEST OF IT: H.A.C. MEN SHELTERING.**

small," he writes, "in which the British Army has been quartered, the friendliness with which the inhabitants have received us is more than remarkable; and it would be difficult to say in how many French houses British officers and men have now been billeted, or how many have been converted into military offices." The H.A.C. (Honourable Artillery Company) has been doing excellent work at the front.





**A DUEL BETWEEN SUBMARINE AND ZEPPELIN: THE SUBMARINE AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.**  
We illustrate on this page, and on the one that faces it, four stages of a remarkable fight between a Zeppelin and a British submarine. It will be recalled that the Admiralty announced recently that one of our submarines had been attacked by a Zeppelin and had damaged her without being injured herself. Our sketches are from material supplied by a participant in the duel. At the outset, the air-ship, having

**THE ATTACK: THE ZEPPELIN DROPPING BOMBS; THE SUBMARINE DIVING.**  
detected the submarine, approached at good speed, flying very low, and dropped a line of five bombs. The submarine dived to a considerable depth, manoeuvred into a fresh position, and rose again to the surface. In rising, however, she was "spotted" by her aerial enemy, and obliged to dive again. After more manoeuvres, the submarine commander decided on bold tactics. He came right to the surface,

*Continued opposite.*





*Continued.* THE COUNTER-ATTACK: THE SUBMARINE OPENING FIRE WITH HER GUN.

dashed open his gun-hatch while still almost awash, and opened fire on the Zeppelin. At times, owing to the surge of the sea and the roll of the submarine, the gunner was up to his neck in water, but the fire was maintained, and the enemy badly hit. The Zeppelin made off (looking like a giant caterpillar as it rose and fell in serpentine dives, and throwing out large quantities of ballast). The sub-

THE PURSUIT: THE DAMAGED ZEPPELIN CHASED BY THE SUBMARINE.

marine went in pursuit, but, thanks to superior speed, the Zeppelin escaped. Such pictures as these are of special interest at the moment not only by reason of the activities of Zeppelins in general, but in view of the attack made on the raider of Ramsgate by our own airmen from this side of the Channel and the other—[From Material Supplied by One who Took Part in the Action.]





**MEN OF AN ARMY WHOSE FIGHTING STRENGTH IS A MATTER OF GREAT INTEREST: ITALIAN INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.**

The strength of the Italian field army has been estimated at something like 650,000 men, with about 500,000 fully trained reserves, besides about 2,000,000 Territorial Militia, and between 200,000 and 300,000 Mobile Militia. Every citizen fit to bear arms is liable to serve between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. The recruits each year are divided into three categories. The first enters the active

army. They serve two years with the colours, then six years in the Reserve, four in the Mobile Militia, and seven in the Territorial Militia. The second consists of men not needed for the Active Army. After eight years in the Reserve, they follow the same course as the first. The third comprises those exempt from service. They serve nineteen years in the Territorial Militia.—[Photo. by Topical.]





ITALIAN SHARPSHOOTERS OF A WORLD-FAMOUS CORPS: A CYCLIST SECTION OF BERSAGLIERI ON THE MARCH.

The Bersaglieri, or riflemen, are a body of light infantry who are among the most famous troops of the Italian Army. Like the Italian Alpine regiments, they are splendid fighting men. On the march they swing along with a *verve* and impetuosity that is only equalled by the best French infantry. The Bersaglieri are distinguished by their broad-brimmed hats, resembling those of some of our Colonial

troops, but with the addition of large and flowing plumes. These plumes are not discarded when the men wear sun-helmets on service in Africa, as was shown in a photograph of a Bersagliere given in our last Number. A light infantry regiment of Bersaglieri is included in each army corps of the Italian field army. Our photograph shows a section of Bersaglieri cyclists on the march.—[Photo. by Topical.]





RELIGION AMONG AN ENEMY WHICH IS USING DASTARDLY WAR-METHODS: SERVICE IN A GERMAN CAMP.

"Cui bono?" The question need not be asked too cynically, yet it is difficult to associate the brutalities committed by some of the enemy troops with the name or thought of religion "of any denomination." True religious instincts can scarcely be considered consistent with the methods of an enemy which poisons wells, causes agonising death by spreading poisonous gases—veritable "blasts from

hell"—and knows no limits to its passion of hate, ruthless devastation and barbarity. Our photograph shows the unusual spectacle of a Roman Catholic priest and a Lutheran pastor standing side by side upon an extemporised pulpit, conducting service for the spiritual comfort of the Kaiser's troops. Of the interest of so unconventional a picture there can be no question.





**WONDERFULLY HIDDEN: A FRENCH ARTILLERY OBSERVATION-POST SKILFULLY CONCEALED INSIDE A MOUND IN A WOOD.**

The skill and ingenuity displayed by the French in concealing their artillery observation-posts are well shown in this photograph, where through a narrow slit in the side of a mound can just be descried the end of a telescope and a pair of field-glasses. "Artillery observers in some forward position on rising ground," wrote "Eye-Witness" recently, "can observe the effect of the fire, regulate it, and keep in

close touch with all that is going on in front, while remaining in telephonic communication with the batteries in rear. The importance of this direct observation is shown by the fact that a great deal of the ammunition expended every day is directed on these observation-posts, real or supposed, which are often most ingeniously concealed in the most unlikely places."





THE GREAT INTERVENTION MOVEMENT IN ITALY: A DENSE CROWD OF DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL AT MILAN.

The popular movement in Italy in favour of intervention in the war on the side of the Allies, which has been gathering strength ever since the conflict began, reached such a point recently that it was said that the Government would have to choose between war and revolution. Great public demonstrations took place in Rome and in other cities in various parts of Italy. At Milan, for example, on May 13

an immense crowd of Interventionists gathered in the park, and, after fiery speeches, resolutions were passed in favour of war. It was reported that some members of the opposite party, the Neutralists, threw stones and fired some shots, whereupon the Interventionists rushed at them and put them to flight. Many people were injured, and one man died from a revolver wound.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]





**ITALY'S SKI-RUNNING FORCE: AN ITALIAN ALPINE SOLDIER IN THE MOUNTAINS.**

The Alpine regiments are among the finest in the Italian Army. The men are of splendid physique, accustomed to mountaineering and to manoeuvres in the Alps. The original twenty-six battalions are reported to have been doubled, and the present strength of the Alpine regiments is estimated at about 50,000. Four ski-runners are attached to each of the 128 companies of Alpini and two to each of the



**THE TRAINING OF ITALY'S ALPINE TROOPS: MANOEUVRES AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.**

thirty-two mountain batteries. A special course of training in the use of ski for military purposes has been in force for eight years, the instruction taking place among the mountains of Piedmont. In December parties of officers and non-commissioned officers receive instruction from a professional ski-runner, and then follows general training while the snow lasts.—[Photos. by Chusseau Flaviens and Topical.]





A BRANCH OF ITALY'S FORCES LIKELY TO BEAR THE FIRST SHOCK OF WAR WITH AUSTRIA: AN ALPINE REGIMENT CROSSING A GLACIER.

As some of the first operations of any war between Italy and Austria would take place in the mountainous districts of Italy's northern frontier, the Italian Alpine regiments would probably have to bear the first shock. As mentioned elsewhere in this number, their total strength, which has recently been doubled, is estimated at about 50,000 men, who are among the finest troops in the Italian Army. They

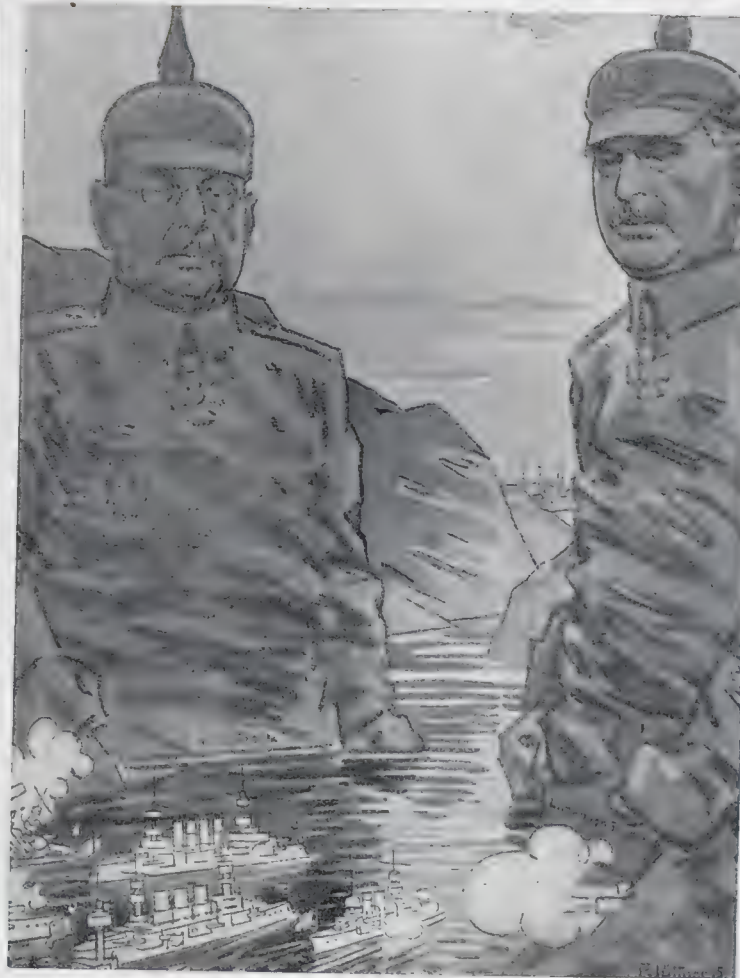
are, of course, expert climbers, and trained for mountain fighting. In the photograph a regiment is seen marching across a glacier in single file, in the foreground being one section of about twenty men roped together and carrying alpenstocks. Each company of Alpini has four ski-runners attached to it, of the type shown on another page, where manoeuvres of these troops are also illustrated.—[Photo, by Topical.]





GERMANY "FUNNY": RUSSIA AND ITALY—AN ENEMY CARTOON.

This is a political cartoon designed apparently by a German newspaper to intimidate Italian readers into whose hands it might fall. It purports to show the ultimate aim of Russia, represented by a drunken soldier. "Dear little Italian," he is supposed to be saying, "only just help me over this accursed wall, and we will afterwards drink to our brotherhood in your Adriatic wine!"



"ROCKS" OF THE DARDANELLES: "A VERY PRUSSIAN FORMATION."

In this German cartoon, typical of German self-conceit, the left-hand figure is Marshal von der Goltz, the German organiser of the Turkish Army; the right-hand figure stands for Marshal von Sanders, the Commander of the Turkish Army. The German inscription reads: "The English—These rocks have a very Prussian formation!" Britain has shown that she can overthrow such rocks.





WHERE "INVISIBLE MAXIM GUNS WERE PLACED IN THE PORTS AND GAPS IN THE WALL": THE CAPTURED FORTRESS OF SEDD-UL-BAHR.

"The simultaneous landing at Sedd-ul-Bahr beach," writes an official correspondent at the Dardanelles, "was a . . . difficult and bloody affair. The enemy's position here was particularly strong. The beach, a few hundred yards wide, is flanked on the right by the lofty wall of Sedd-ul-Bahr fort and on the left by a high cliff. . . . Invisible Maxim guns had been placed in the ports and gaps in the wall of the fort and on the slope of the cliff. A strong wire entanglement was laid along the top of the beach and the ridge behind was very strongly entrenched." It was here that the transport "River Clyde" was beached, and the landing had to be postponed till nightfall. "The attack was renewed next morning. . . . By one o'clock Sedd-ul-Bahr was occupied."—[Photo, by Alfieri.]





"STILL PRESENTING A SOLID MASS OF MASONRY": INSIDE THE CAPTURED CASTLE OF SEDD-UL BAHR; AND A SHATTERED GUN-CARRIAGE.

Describing the beach at Sedd-ul Bahr, where the British landing-troops displayed the utmost heroism, an official correspondent writes: "On the right, the picturesque old Castle of Sedd-ul Bahr fronts the Straits, now sadly battered about by our shells, but nevertheless still presenting a solid mass of masonry in which sharp-shooters and guns could lie concealed." Later, he says: "The ruins of Sedd-ul Bahr

present an amazing spectacle. The Castle, forts, and village are now little but a jumble of crushed masonry. The guns in the forts lie smashed into huge pieces of steel, and have been thrown by the force of the explosions several yards from their mountings. . . ." In the foreground is a fragment of a gun-carriage destroyed by our naval guns.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

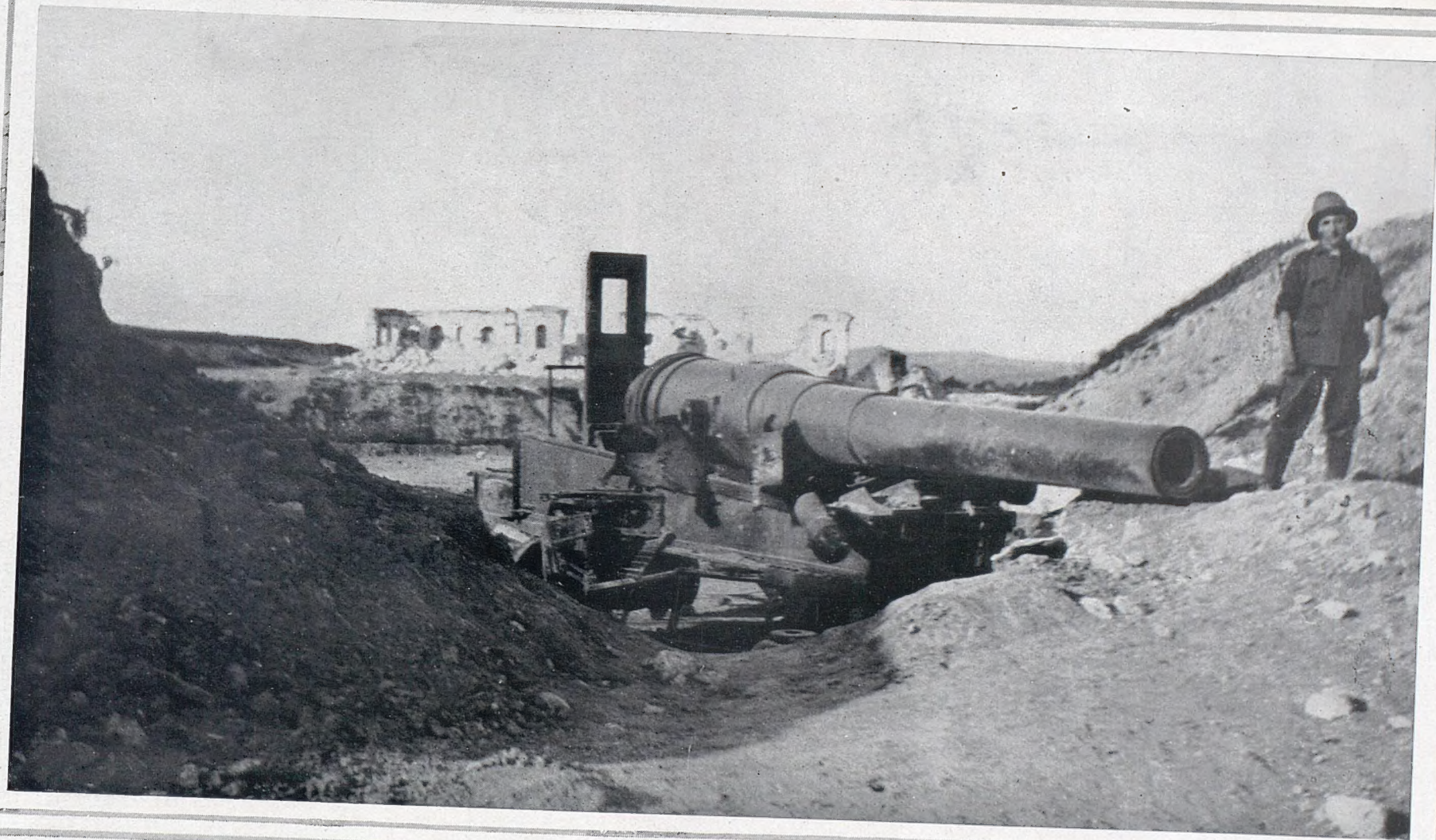




AFTER THE WONDERFUL BRITISH LANDING AT SEDD-UL BAHR: CAPTURED TURKISH GUNS AND TRENCHES, AND THE RUINED VILLAGE BEYOND.

"Behind the Fort and Castle," writes an official correspondent in his account of one of the British landings at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, "lie the remains of the village of Sedd-ul Bahr, in which there is not a single house left standing, for all have been destroyed by the repeated bombardments of the Castle and Fort. Nevertheless, the ruins and gardens provide excellent cover for the enemy's sharpshooters, from which they could rake the foreshore. Behind the remains of the village the ground again rises to a height known as 141, on which the Turks had constructed a perfect maze of trenches and barbed wire, and from which they could dominate the beach at point-blank range." The guns seen are described by the photographer as "defending the shore below."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]





A POSITION CAPTURED "AFTER UNPARALLELED EXERTIONS": ONE OF THE TURKISH GUNS AT SEDD-UL BAHR, AND A RUINED MONASTERY BEYOND.

"On the night of the 25th (April)," to quote an official correspondent, "a firm hold was obtained on the shore. . . . On Monday morning a farther advance through the ruined village was tried on the left. The attack was held up by machine-guns placed in one of the towers of the Castle, and our men had again to take cover while the 'Cornwallis' demolished it with her guns. . . . About 11 a.m.

commenced a final attack on the Turkish trenches on (Hill) 141. The losses were severe, but at noon the position was taken and the Turks fled. Thus at length, after these unparalleled exertions, 'V' beach, like the others, was cleared." The guns in the forts were found to have been jerked to several yards from their mountings by the explosion of shells from the war-ships.—[Photo, by Alfieri.]





"EYE-WITNESS" AND GERMAN "WIT": "THAT GENIAL INVENTOR-DISCOVERER OF VICTORIES."  
 "Eye-Witness" has now, apparently, come under the lash of German pictorial satire, such as it is. The illustration here, and that adjoining it, are reproduced from two German papers. The explanatory lettering that accompanies the picture above, runs: "We understand that a Committee is being formed in London to erect a monument at Westminster to 'Eye-Witness,' that gen'al inventor-discoverer of English-French-Russian victories."

"EYE-WITNESS" AND GERMAN "WIT": HOW HIS DOG BARKS AT TAUBES!  
 "I am writing this despatch," "Eye-Witness" is here supposed to be saying, "with the roar of big guns around. Enemy airmen circle overhead. The British public will be interested to learn that my pet dog which I brought out with me can now distinguish a Taube from British aeroplanes. On seeing one, he gives three short barks as signal to our anti-aircraft guns."